

PIEZOELECTRIC OSCILLATOR

[SCOPE OF PATENT CLAIMED]

[Claim 1] A piezoelectric oscillator comprising a piezoelectric vibrator that has a
5 piezoelectric element which is excited in a predetermined frequency, an oscillation
amplifier transistor that excites the piezoelectric element by flowing a current to the
piezoelectric element, a combined capacitor that is connected between a base of the
oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground and that forms a part of a load capacitance,
and an emitter resistor that is inserted between an emitter of the oscillation amplifier
10 transistor and the ground, wherein
a non-inductive load is connected to a collector of the oscillation
amplifier transistor, and a capacitor is inserted between the collector and the emitter of the
oscillation amplifier transistor.

[Claim 2] The piezoelectric oscillator according to claim 1, wherein
15 the combined capacitor is composed of a capacitor that is connected
between the base and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and a capacitor that
is connected between the emitter and the ground, and the base of the oscillation amplifier
transistor is biased at a predetermined potential.

[Claim 3] A piezoelectric oscillator comprising a piezoelectric vibrator that has a
20 piezoelectric element which is excited in a predetermined frequency, an oscillation
amplifier transistor that continuously excites the piezoelectric element by flowing a current
to the piezoelectric element, a combined capacitor that is connected between a base of the
oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground and that forms a part of a load capacitance,
and an emitter resistor that is inserted between an emitter of the oscillation amplifier
25 transistor and the ground, wherein
a second transistor is connected in cascade to the collector of the

oscillation amplifier transistor, a non-inductive load is connected to a collector of the second transistor connected in cascade, and a capacitor is inserted between the collector of the second transistor and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor.

[Claim 4] The piezoelectric oscillator according to claim 3, wherein a base of the
5 second transistor is grounded via a capacitor.

[Claim 5] The piezoelectric oscillator according to claim 3 or 4, wherein
the combined capacitor is connected between the base and the emitter of
the oscillation amplifier transistor and between the emitter and the ground respectively, and
the base of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the base of the second transistor are
10 biased at a predetermined potential respectively.

[Claim 6] The piezoelectric oscillator according to any one of claims 1 to 5,
wherein
the capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the collector and the
emitter is at or above the capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the emitter of the
15 oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground.

[Claim 7] The piezoelectric oscillator according to claim 6, wherein
the capacitor inserted between the collector and the emitter has a
predetermined capacitance thereby to suppress a collector output voltage and an emitter
output voltage of the oscillation amplifier transistor and suppress a current of the
20 piezoelectric element.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

[0001]

[Technical Field to Which the Invention Belongs]

25 The present invention relates to a piezoelectric oscillator, and relates, in particular,
to a method of suppressing a current of a piezoelectric element.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

In recent years, following a request for a smaller size and higher performance of a mobile communication apparatus and a transmission communication apparatus, a piezoelectric oscillator such as a crystal vibrator used as a frequency control device in these apparatuses is also required to have a smaller size and higher stability. The piezoelectric oscillator has a configuration of a combined oscillation circuit including a frequency adjusting circuit and a frequency temperature compensation circuit, to work for a piezoelectric vibrator such as a crystal vibrator.

The piezoelectric vibrator is an electromechanical vibrator. As smaller amount of current flows to the piezoelectric vibrator (hereinafter referred to as a vibrator current), the piezoelectric vibrator has higher reliability in aging. Fig. 18 illustrates one example of a Colpitts oscillation circuit according to a conventional silicon transistor. A piezoelectric oscillation circuit has the following configuration. A series circuit composed of a capacitor C_b and a capacitor C_e as a part of a load capacitance is inserted and connected between a base of an oscillation transistor TR11 and the ground. A connection midpoint of the series circuit and an emitter of the oscillation transistor TR11 are connected together, and an emitter resistor R_e is also connected to the connection midpoint. Furthermore, a base bias circuit composed of a resistor R_{B11} and a resistor R_{B12} is connected to the base of the oscillation transistor TR11. A series circuit of a piezoelectric vibrator Xtal and a capacitor C_{11} is inserted and connected between the base of the oscillation transistor TR11 and the ground. Further, a collector of the oscillation transistor TR11 and a power supply voltage V_{cc} line are connected together.

[0003]

Fig. 19 illustrates one example of the Colpitts oscillation circuit according to the conventional silicon transistor connected in cascade. The configuration of the circuit in

Fig. 19 is different from that shown in Fig. 18 in that a transistor TR12 of which base is connected to the ground is connected in cascade to the TR11. Fig. 21 illustrates an equivalent circuit when the circuits shown in Fig. 18 and Fig. 19 are in a steady oscillation. Fig. 22 illustrates an equivalent circuit in a state that the parallel connection is converted to a series connection. The vibrator current is calculated with reference to this equivalent circuit, based on the following conditions. First, as an assumption, the emitter output of the oscillation during the normal time is set as the constant voltage supply V_e , and the resistance R_e and the capacitor C_e of the emitter circuit are set as the internal impedance of the power supply. As the piezoelectric vibrator oscillates in series resonance, the impedance is set to 0. Calculation expressions based on the above conditions are as follows.

$$r1 = R_{\pi} / \{1 + (\omega (C_b + C_{\pi}) R_{\pi})^2\}$$

$$c1 = 1 / \omega^2 (C_b + C_{\pi}) R_{\pi} \cdot r1$$

$$r2 = R_e / \{1 + (\omega \cdot C_e \cdot R_e)^2\}$$

$$c2 = 1 / \omega^2 \cdot C_e \cdot R_e \cdot r2$$

$$Z = r1 + 1/j\omega \cdot c1 + r2 + 1/j\omega \cdot c2 = r1 + r2 + 1/j\omega \cdot (1/c1 + 1/c2)$$

$$|ix| = V_e / Z = V_e / [(r1 + r2)^2 + \{1/\omega \cdot (1/c1 + 1/c2)\}^2]^{1/2} \dots (1)$$

where

Z represents an impedance between the voltage supply V_{cc} end of the crystal oscillator and the ground,

$r1$ and $r2$ represent resistors based on the parallel-to-series conversion shown in Fig. 22,

$c1$ and $c2$ represent capacitors based on the parallel-to-series conversion shown in Fig. 22,

R_{π} represents an input resistance of the transistor in a parallel equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 21,

C_{π} represents a junction capacitance of the transistor in the parallel equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 21,

R_e represents emitter additional resistance of the transistor in the parallel equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 21,

C_e represents an emitter additional capacitor of the transistor in the parallel equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 21,

5 ω represents an angular frequency ($= 2 \pi f$)

V_e represents a steady emitter output voltage,

i_x represents a vibrator current, and

$|i_x|$ represents an effective value of the vibrator current.

[0004]

10 Fig. 23 illustrates a result of obtaining by simulation the vibrator current $|i_x|$ characteristics with the capacitor C_b based on the Exp. (1). The abscissa represents the capacitance C_b between the base and the emitter, and the ordinate represents the vibrator current i_x . The simulation is carried out based on the following conditions. In the equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 21, $R_\pi = 2600\Omega$, $C_\pi = 12\text{pF}$, $R_e = 1\text{K}\Omega$, $C_e = 150\text{pF}$,
15 $V_e = 2V_{\text{rms}}$, and $F = 10\text{MHz}$. Fig. 24 illustrates a result of measuring a relationship between the capacitance C_b between the base and the emitter and the vibrator current i_x when $R_e = 1\text{K}\Omega$, $R_{B11} = R_{B12} = 10\text{K}\Omega$, and the respective emitter capacitors C_e are at 150pF, 180pF, and 200pF in the circuit shown in Fig. 18. The abscissa represents the capacitance C_b between the base and the emitter, and the ordinate represents the vibrator
20 current i_x . From this result, it is clear that the capacitance C_b between the base and the emitter increases in the range from 0pF to about 100pF. In proportion to this increase, the vibrator current i_x increases. When the C_b is in a higher range from 100pF to the above, the vibrator current i_x becomes substantially constant. The result of the experiment indicates that the vibrator current i_x shows a maximum value of $6500\mu\text{A}$.

25 There is another method of suppressing the increase in the vibrator current. As shown in Fig. 20, a circuit is configured with an oscillation circuit 101 composed of a

Colpitts circuit, and an AGC circuit 104. Diodes 116 and 117 rectify the oscillation output, and the base current of the oscillation circuit 104 is decreased, thereby to suppress the gain. The vibrator current is suppressed as a result. According to this method, the current suppression effect is large. However, the circuit apparently becomes complex, and this circuit cannot be easily mounted on a small oscillator, which results in cost increase.

[0005]

[Problems Which the Invention Attempts to Solve]

According to the conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit, the vibrator current increases along the increase in the capacitance between the base and the emitter, and there is a limit to the suppression of the vibrator current. Further, according to the method using the AGC circuit, the circuit becomes complex. Consequently, the circuit cannot be provided in a smaller size, which leads to cost increase.

The present invention has been made in the light of the above problems. It is an object of the present invention to provide a piezoelectric oscillator that can easily suppress the vibrator current in a simple circuit configuration.

[0006]

[Mean to Solve the Above Problems]

In order to solve the above problems, according to invention of claim 1, there is provided a piezoelectric oscillator comprising a piezoelectric vibrator that has a piezoelectric element which is excited in a predetermined frequency, an oscillation amplifier transistor that excites the piezoelectric element by flowing a current to the piezoelectric element, a combined capacitor that is connected between a base of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground and that forms a part of a load capacitance, and an emitter resistor that is inserted between an emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground, wherein a non-inductive load is connected to a collector of the oscillation amplifier transistor, and a capacitor is inserted between the collector and the

emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor.

The inductive load is connected to the collector of the oscillation transistor of the conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit, and the collector and the emitter are connected with a capacitor. With this arrangement, the vibrator current can be decreased rapidly.

5 This can be done because the phase of the emitter output and the phase of the collector output of the oscillation transistor are basically shifted by 180 degrees. As both signals are inverted, the output can be suppressed by connecting the inverted output with a capacitor Cce.

According to this aspect of the invention, the output can be suppressed by
10 connecting the collector and the emitter of the oscillation transistor with a capacitor. Therefore, the vibrator current can be decreased, and the negative resistance can be increased.

According to the invention of claim 2, the combined capacitor is composed of a capacitor that is connected between the base and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier
15 transistor and a capacitor that is connected between the emitter and the ground, and the base of the oscillation amplifier transistor is biased at a predetermined potential.

The oscillation circuit according to this aspect of the invention is basically a Colpitts circuit. A capacitor is connected between the base and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor as a basic configuration of the circuit, and another capacitor
20 is connected between the emitter and the ground, thereby to provide a bias circuit. A piezoelectric vibrator and a frequency adjusting capacitor are connected in series between the base of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground.

According to this aspect of the invention, as the basic oscillation circuit is a Colpitts oscillator, the circuit configuration is simple, and a stable oscillation can be
25 achieved.

[0007]

According to the invention of claim 3, there is provided a piezoelectric oscillator comprising a piezoelectric vibrator that has a piezoelectric element which is excited in a predetermined frequency, an oscillation amplifier transistor that continuously excites the piezoelectric element by flowing a current to the piezoelectric element, a combined
5 capacitor that is connected between a base of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground and that forms a part of a load capacitance, and an emitter resistor that is inserted between an emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground, wherein a second transistor is connected in cascade to the collector of the oscillation amplifier transistor, a non-inductive load is connected to a collector of the second transistor connected in cascade,
10 and a capacitor is inserted between the collector of the second transistor and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor.

In the cascade connection, a first stage (i.e., the second transistor in the present invention) is a grounded-emitter circuit, and a second stage (i.e., the oscillation amplifier transistor in the present invention) is a grounded-base circuit. High-frequency
15 characteristics of the grounded-emitter circuit are degraded in the feedback of the capacitance between the collector and the base. Therefore, by connecting the transistors in cascade, the load of the grounded-emitter circuit becomes a negative load as the load is an input resistance of the grounded-base circuit. Therefore, there is an effect of decreasing the capacitance between the collector and the base.

20 According to this aspect of the invention, as the transistors are connected in cascade, the total gain is equivalent to that of the grounded-emitter circuit. The bandwidth can be secured up to the cut-off frequency of the grounded-base circuit. Therefore, an oscillator having excellent high-frequency characteristics can be obtained.

According to the invention of claim 4, a base side of the second transistor is
25 grounded via a capacitor.

As explained in the invention of claim 3, the second transistor is the

grounded-emitter circuit. Therefore, the non-inductive load is connected to the collector of this circuit, and the base is grounded via the capacitance. Therefore, by connecting the grounded-emitter circuit in series with the grounded-base circuit, the cascade connection can be completed.

5 According to this aspect of the invention, by connecting the base of the second transistor to the ground via the capacitor, this transistor can be made as the grounded-emitter circuit. Therefore, a cascade circuit can be configured together with a transmission transistor.

[0008]

10 According to the invention of claim 5, the combined capacitor is connected between the base and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and between the emitter and the ground respectively, and the bases of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the second transistor are biased at a predetermined potential respectively.

The oscillation circuit according to this aspect of the invention is basically a
15 Colpitts circuit. A capacitor is connected between the base and the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor as a basic configuration of the circuit, and another capacitor is connected between the emitter and the ground. Further, a grounded-emitter circuit is connected to the collector of the oscillation amplifier transistor. The bases of these transistors are biased at a predetermined potential respectively. A piezoelectric vibrator
20 and a frequency adjusting capacitor are connected in series between the base of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground.

According to this aspect of the invention, the bases of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the second transistor are biased at a predetermined potential respectively. Therefore, an oscillator having little waveform distortion can be obtained.

25 According to the invention of claim 6, the value of the capacitance inserted between the collector and the emitter is at or above the value of the capacitance inserted

between the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground.

A relation between the capacitance and the impedance is that when the capacitance increases in a predetermined frequency, the impedance decreases, and when the capacitance decreases, the impedance increases. Therefore, the capacitance of the capacitor inserted
5 between the collector and the emitter is set equal to or higher than the capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the emitter and the ground. With this arrangement, a signal is suppressed based on a phase-inverted output while arranging the impedance.

According to this aspect of the invention, the capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the collector and the emitter is set approximately equal to or higher than the
10 capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground. With this arrangement, signals of substantially the same impedance are suppressed. Therefore, an oscillation waveform having little waveform distortion can be output.

According to the invention of claim 7, by setting a predetermined value of the
15 capacitance which is inserted into between the collector and the emitter, a collector output voltage and an emitter output voltage of the oscillation amplifier transistor are suppressed, and as a result, a current of the piezoelectric element is also suppressed at the same time.

As explained in the invention of claim 1, the phase of the emitter output and the phase of the collector output of the oscillation transistor are basically shifted by 180
20 degrees. By connecting the collector and the emitter together via the capacitor, the collector output voltage and the emitter output voltage are cancelled each other and are suppressed. As a result, a current that flows to the base is also suppressed. A current that flows to the piezoelectric element which is connected between the base and the ground is inevitably suppressed.

25 According to this aspect of the invention, the vibrator current can be decreased while securely carrying out oscillation.

[0009]

[Embodiments of the Invention]

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be explained below with reference to the accompanying drawings. Unless specified otherwise, the range of the present invention is not limited to constituent elements, kinds, combinations, shapes, and relative arrangements or the like described in the embodiments, and these are only explanatory examples.

Fig. 1 illustrates one example of a Colpitts oscillation circuit according to the first embodiment of the present invention. A piezoelectric oscillation circuit has a series circuit composed of a capacitor C_{be} and the capacitor C_e as a part of a load capacitance inserted and connected between a base of an oscillation transistor TR1 and the ground, and has a connection midpoint A of the series circuit and an emitter of the oscillation transistor TR1 connected together, and, further, has the emitter resistor R_e inserted and connected between the connection midpoint A and the ground. Furthermore, a base bias circuit composed of a resistor R_{B1} and a resistor R_{B2} is connected to a base of the oscillation transistor TR1, a series circuit of the piezoelectric element X_{tal} and a capacitor C_1 is inserted and connected between the base of the oscillation transistor TR1 and the ground, and further, a resistor R_c is connected between a collector of the oscillation transistor TR1 and the power supply voltage V_{cc} line, and a capacitor C_{ce} is connected between the collector and the emitter of the oscillation transistor TR1.

Fig. 2 illustrates one example of a Colpitts oscillation circuit according to the second embodiment of the present invention. Constituent elements that are the same as those shown in Fig. 1 are assigned with the same reference symbols, and a redundant explanation will be omitted. Fig. 2 is different from Fig. 1 in that a transistor TR2 of which base is grounded is connected in cascade to the transistor TR1, and that a capacitor C_{ce} is inserted and connected between a collector of the transistor TR2 and the emitter of

the transistor TR1. In the cascade connection, the transistor TR1 is a grounded-emitter circuit, and the transistor TR2 is a grounded-base circuit. High-frequency characteristics of the grounded-emitter circuit are degraded in the feedback of the capacitance between the collector and the base. Therefore, by connecting the transistors in cascade, the load of the grounded-emitter circuit becomes a negative load as the load is an input resistance of the grounded-base circuit. Therefore, there is an effect of decreasing the capacitance between the collector and the base. Consequently, the total gain is equivalent to that of the grounded-emitter circuit, and the bandwidth can be secured up to the cut-off frequency of the grounded-base circuit, therefore, an oscillator with excellent high-frequency characteristics can be configured.

[0010]

A most important characteristic of the present invention is that the capacitor Cce is inserted and connected between the collector and the emitter of the oscillation transistor TR1 (i.e., between the collector of the transistor TR2 and the emitter of the transistor TR1, in the case of the cascade connection). The phase of the emitter output and the phase of the collector output of the oscillation transistor TR1 are basically shifted by 180 degrees. Therefore, by connecting both output ends to the capacitor Cce, a negative feedback circuit is configured. As the output can be suppressed, the vibrator current can be decreased rapidly. However, this effect is obtained remarkably when the capacitance of the capacitor Cce is equal to or higher than the capacitance of the capacitor Ce (i.e., $C_{ce} \geq C_e$). This suppression phenomenon is not attributable to a reduction in the gain due to the suppression of the collector current or the base current of the transistor shown in Fig. 20. Therefore, the negative resistance tends to increase.

The circuit shown in Fig. 1 is expressed as an equivalent circuit, and the vibrator current is analyzed. Fig. 3 illustrates an equivalent circuit when the Colpitts oscillation circuit is in a steady oscillation according to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4

illustrates a parallel-to-series conversion equivalent circuit when the Colpitts oscillation circuit is in the steady oscillation. Fig. 5 illustrates a conversion expression of the parallel-to-series conversion circuit. First, expressions of z_1 , z_2 , and z_3 shown in Fig. 4 are obtained respectively.

5 r_1' is obtained by adding the series capacitance c_1 of the oscillator to the series resistance r_1 after the parallel-to-series conversion. c_1' is obtained by connecting the frequency adjusting capacitor c_0 to the series capacitance c_1 after the series conversion.

$$z_1=r_1'+1/j\omega c_1', z_2=r_2+1/j\omega c_2, z_3=r_3+1/j\omega c_3, r_1'=r_1+c_1,$$

$$1/c_1'=1/c_1+1/c_0, w=z_1z_2+z_2z_3+z_3z_1=(r_1'+1/j\omega c_1')(r_2+1/j\omega c_2)$$

10 $+ (r_2+1/j\omega c_2)(r_3+1/j\omega c_3) + (r_3+1/j\omega c_3)(r_1'+1/j\omega c_1') =$

$$r_1'r_2+r_2r_3+r_3r_1'-1/\omega^2 (1/c_1'+1/c_2c_3+1/c_3c_1')+$$

$$1/j\omega \{(r_2+r_3)/c_1'+(r_1'+r_3)/c_2+(r_1'+r_2)/c_3\}=p-jq$$

where,

$$p=r_1'r_2+r_2r_3+r_3r_1'-1/\omega^2 (1/c_1'c_2+1/c_2c_3+1/c_3c_1'),$$

15 $q=1/\omega \{(r_2+r_3)/c_1'+(r_1'+r_3)/c_2+(r_1'+r_2)/c_3\} \dots (2)$

[0011]

Fig. 6 illustrates an equivalent circuit when the collector power supply v_3 shown in Fig. 4, is 0V. Exp. (3) expresses I' based on Exp. (2). Exp. (4) expresses the effective current.

20 $i_1'=\sqrt{v_2/p^2+q^2} \{pr_3+q/\omega c_3+j(qr_3-p/\omega c_3)\} \dots (3)$

$$|i_1'|=\sqrt{v_2/p^2+q^2} \times \{(pr_3+q/\omega c_3)^2+(qr_3-p/\omega c_3)^2\}^{1/2} \dots (4)$$

Fig. 7 illustrates an equivalent circuit when the emitter power supply v_2 is 0V.

An oscillation current I'' in this case can be expressed as;

$$i_1''=\sqrt{v_3/p^2+q^2} \{pr_2+q/\omega c_3+j(qr_2-p/\omega c_2)\} \dots (5)$$

25 $|i_1''|=\sqrt{v_3/p^2+q^2} \times \{(pr_2+q/\omega c_2)^2+(qr_2-p/\omega c_2)^2\}^{1/2} \dots (6)$

From the above expressions, the effective current of the vibrator current i can be

obtained as a combined current in the Exps. (4) and (6).

$$|i| = |i_1'| + |i_1''| \dots (7)$$

Fig. 8 is a graph showing a result of calculation based on the Exps. (4), (6), and (7).

5 The abscissa represents capacitance of the capacitor c_3 , and the ordinate represents vibrator current. A characteristic curve 50 expresses a vibrator current i_1' of the emitter power supply. A characteristic curve 52 expresses a vibrator current i_1'' of the collector power supply. A characteristic curve 51 expresses a vibrator current i of a combination of both currents. In the above characteristic curves, $R_\pi = 330\Omega$, $C_\pi + C_b = 42\text{pF}$, $R_e = 1\text{k}\Omega$,
 10 $C_e = 75\text{pF}$, $R_3 = 30\Omega$, $C_0 = 20\text{pF}$, and $\text{Freq} = 10\text{MHz}$. From the above, it is clear that when the capacitance of the capacitor c_3 exceeds 10pF , the combined vibrator current i decreases rapidly.

[0012]

Fig. 9 is a graph showing a result of measuring a vibrator current following the
 15 capacitance C_{ce} when constants of each circuit constituent element according to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 are set as follows. $R_c = 330\Omega$, and C_{ce} and C_{be} are variable. $R_e = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $C_e = 75\text{pF}$, $R_{B1} = R_{B2} = 10\text{k}\Omega$, and $C_1 = 100\text{pF}$. The capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is 20pF , 43pF , and 68pF . The abscissa represents the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter, and the ordinate represents vibrator
 20 current. From Fig. 9, it is clear that when the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter becomes 30pF or above, the vibrator current decreases rapidly, and the vibrator current becomes smaller when the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is smaller.

Fig. 10 is a graph showing changes in the collector output voltage V_c and the
 25 emitter output voltage V_e respectively versus the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter when the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is used as a

parameter (20pF, 68pF, and 100pF). In other words, when the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter increases, the collector output voltage V_c and the emitter output voltage V_e are suppressed rapidly. Following this, the vibrator current is also suppressed rapidly.

5 Fig. 11 is a graph showing changes in the vibrator current and the oscillation circuit current respectively versus the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter when the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is used as a parameter of 20pF and 68pF according to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1. From Fig. 11, it is clear that the oscillation circuit current changes little versus the suppression of the vibrator current.
10 It is understood from this that the vibrator current is not suppressed because of the reduction in the gain due to the suppression of the base current and the collector current of the transistor TR1.

 Fig. 12 and Fig. 13 illustrate results of measuring negative resistance characteristics versus a change in frequency when the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter is used as a parameter (0pF, 15pF, and 51pF) according to the first
15 embodiment shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 12, the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is 20pF. In Fig. 13, the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is 43pF. In Fig. 12 and Fig. 13, a reference numeral 55 denotes frequency negative resistance characteristics in the conventional Colpitts circuit (when $C_{ce} = 0$ pF). It can be confirmed
20 that the negative resistance increases when the C_{ce} is set to a suitable value.

[0013]

 Fig. 14 illustrates a relationship between the vibrator current and the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter and the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter respectively, when the negative resistance is at a maximum value in the oscillation
25 frequency 10MHz. In Fig. 14, a solid line 60 represents vibrator current characteristics in the conventional Colpitts circuit (when $C_{ce} = 0$ pF). A solid line 61 represents vibrator

current characteristics according to the present invention. By comparing these characteristic curves, it is clear that the oscillation circuit according to the present invention has the vibrator current that decreases more rapidly.

Fig. 15 illustrates a relationship between the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter and a capacitance C_{eg} between the emitter and the ground when the negative resistance is at a maximum value in the oscillation frequency 10MHz, where the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter is used as a parameter (0pF, 20pF, 51pF, and 100pF). In Fig. 15, a solid line 62 represents characteristics in the conventional Colpitts circuit (when $C_{ce} = 0\text{pF}$). A solid line 63 represents characteristics according to the present invention. By comparing these characteristic curves, it is clear that the oscillation circuit according to the present invention can obtain characteristics having smaller change in the capacitance C_{eg} between the emitter and the ground.

Fig. 16 illustrates negative resistance characteristics when transistors shown in Fig. 2 are connected in cascade. As is clear from Fig. 16, when the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter is set to a suitable value in the cascade connection, the negative resistance increases like that in Figs. 12 and 13.

Fig. 17 illustrates changes in the vibrator current and the oscillation circuit current versus the capacitance C_{ce} between the collector and the emitter, when the capacitance C_{be} between the base and the emitter is 20pF in the cascade connection shown in Fig. 2. $C_{ce} = 0\text{pF}$ corresponds to that in the conventional Colpitts circuit. In this case, the vibrator current is 170 μA , and the circuit current is 1.5mA. When $C_{ce} = 50\text{pF}$, the vibrator current is 230 μA , and the circuit current is 2.3mA (maximum). When $C_{ce} = 100\text{pF}$, the vibrator current is 100 μA , and the circuit current is 1.9mA. In other words, Fig. 17 indicates that when a suitable value is selected for C_{ce} , the vibrator current can be suppressed. This suppression is not attributable to the suppression of the circuit current.

[0014]

[Advantages of the Invention]

As explained above, according to the invention of claim 1, the collector and the emitter of the oscillation transistor are connected with a capacitor. With this arrangement, the output is suppressed by a signal of a negative phase, and the base current is suppressed at the same time. As a result, the vibrator current can be decreased, and the negative resistance can be increased.

According to the invention of claim 2, the basic oscillation circuit is a Colpitts oscillator. Therefore, the circuit configuration is simple, and a stable oscillation can be achieved.

According to the invention of claim 3, as the transistors are connected in cascade, the total gain is equivalent to that of the grounded-emitter circuit. The bandwidth can be secured up to the cut-off frequency of the grounded-base circuit. Therefore, an oscillator having excellent high-frequency characteristics can be obtained.

According to the invention of claim 4, by connecting the base of the second transistor to the ground via the capacitor, this transistor can be made as the grounded-emitter circuit. Therefore, a cascade circuit can be configured together with a transmission transistor.

According to the invention of claim 5, the bases of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the second transistor are biased at a predetermined potential respectively.

Therefore, an oscillator having little waveform distortion can be obtained.

According to the invention of claim 6, the capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the collector and the emitter is set approximately equal to or higher than the capacitance of the capacitor inserted between the emitter of the oscillation amplifier transistor and the ground. With this arrangement, signals of substantially the same impedance are suppressed. Therefore, an oscillation waveform having little waveform distortion can be output.

According to the invention of claim 7, the vibrator current can be decreased while securely carrying out oscillation.

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

5 [Fig. 1]

One example of a Colpitts oscillation circuit according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 2]

One example of a Colpitts oscillation circuit according to the second embodiment
10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 3]

An equivalent circuit when the Colpitts oscillation circuit is in a steady oscillation according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 4]

15 A parallel-to-series conversion equivalent circuit when the Colpitts oscillation circuit is in a steady oscillation according to the present invention.

[Fig. 5]

A conversion expression of the parallel-to-series conversion circuit of the Colpitts oscillation circuit according to the present invention.

20 [Fig. 6]

An equivalent circuit when a collector power supply v_3 of a parallel-to-series conversion equivalent circuit is short-circuited during a steady oscillation according to the present invention.

[Fig. 7]

25 An equivalent circuit when an emitter power supply v_2 of a parallel-to-series conversion equivalent circuit is short-circuited during a steady oscillation according to the

present invention.

[Fig. 8]

A graph showing a result of calculation based on Exps. (4), (6), and (7).

[Fig. 9]

5 A graph showing a result of measurement by determining a constant of each part according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 10]

A graph showing changes in a collector output voltage and an emitter output voltage respectively versus a capacitance C_{ce} between a collector and an emitter according
10 to the present invention.

[Fig. 11]

A graph showing changes in a vibrator current and an oscillation circuit current respectively versus the capacitance C_{ce} between a collector and an emitter according to the present invention.

15 [Fig. 12]

A graph showing negative resistance characteristics versus a change in frequency when the capacitance C_{ce} between a collector and an emitter is used as a parameter according to the present invention.

[Fig. 13]

20 A graph showing negative resistance characteristics versus a change in frequency when the capacitance C_{ce} between a collector and an emitter is used as a parameter according to the present invention.

[Fig. 14]

A graph showing a result of measuring a vibrator current according to the present
25 invention.

[Fig. 15]

A graph showing a result of measuring Cbe and Ceg at a maximum negative resistance of 10MHz.

[Fig. 16]

5 A graph showing a result of measuring a negative resistance when transistors are connected in cascade according to the present invention.

[Fig. 17]

A graph showing a result of measuring a vibrator current and an oscillation circuit current according to the present invention.

[Fig. 18]

10 A conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit.

[Fig. 19]

The conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit connected in cascade.

[Fig. 20]

The conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit added with an AGC circuit.

15 [Fig. 21]

An equivalent circuit when the conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit is in a steady oscillation.

[Fig. 22]

20 A parallel-to-series conversion equivalent circuit of the conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit.

[Fig. 23]

A graph showing a result of calculating a vibrator current when the conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit is in a steady oscillation.

[Fig. 24]

25 A graph showing a result of experiment of a vibrator current when the conventional Colpitts oscillation circuit is in a steady oscillation.